

States may so classify within their boundaries.

Coordination area means a wildlife management area that has been withdrawn from the public domain or acquired by the Federal Government and subsequently made available to a State by cooperative agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State fish and wildlife agency pursuant to the Act of March 10, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 661-666c: 48 Stat. 401), as amended; or by long-term leases or agreements pursuant to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525), as amended. Coordination areas are managed by the States but are a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Easement means a less than fee interest in land or water acquired and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Migratory bird means and refers to those species of birds listed under § 10.13 of this chapter.

National wildlife refuge means any area of the National Wildlife Refuge System, except coordination areas.

National Wildlife Refuge System means all lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and other areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife including those that are threatened with extinction.

Nontoxic shot means steel shot or other shot approved pursuant to 50 CFR 20.134.

Service or we means U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Waterfowl production area means any wetland or pothole area acquired pursuant to section 4(c) of the amended Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (72 Stat. 487; 16 U.S.C. 718d(c)), owned or controlled by the United States and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Wildlife management area means a general term used in describing a variety of areas that are managed for wildlife purposes which may be included in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(b) Unless otherwise stated the definitions found in 50 CFR 10.12 also apply to all of subchapter C of this title 50.

[41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7574, Mar. 5, 1986; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 64 FR 14150, Mar. 24, 1999]

§ 25.13 Other applicable laws.

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to relieve a person from any other applicable requirements imposed by a local ordinance or by a statute or regulation of any State or of the United States.

Subpart B—Administrative Provisions

§ 25.21 Closing national wildlife refuges.

Once opened, all or any part of a national wildlife refuge may be closed to public access and use in accordance with the provisions in § 25.31, without advance notice, in the event of an emergency endangering life or property or to protect the resources of the area.

§ 25.22 Lost and found articles.

Lost articles or money found on a national wildlife refuge are to be immediately turned in to the nearest refuge office.

§ 25.23 What are the general regulations and information collection requirements?

The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements contained in subchapter C, parts 25, 32, and 36 under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned the following clearance numbers: Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska (SUP-AK), clearance number 1018-0014; Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges Outside Alaska (SUP), clearance number 1018-0102. See § 36.3 of this subchapter for further information on Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska. We are collecting the information to assist us in administering these programs in accordance with statutory authorities that require that recreational uses be compatible with the primary purposes for which the areas were established. We require the information